

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

PHOENIX, ARIZONA
Published Every Morning by the
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY
All communications to be addressed to the Company;
office, corner of Second and Adams Streets.
Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as
Mail Matter of the Second Class.

President and General Manager...Dwight B. Heard
Business Manager...Charles A. Stauffer
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, one year.....\$8.00
Daily and Sunday, six months.....4.00
Daily and Sunday, three months.....2.00
Daily and Sunday, one month......75

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Receiving Full Night Report, by Leased Wire.

TELEPHONES
Business, Advertising or Circulation.....422
Editorial or News.....423
Job Printing.....422
General Advertising Representative, Robert E. Ward,
New York Office, Brunswick Building; Chicago,
Advertising Building.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1916

Nothing is there to come, and nothing
past.
But an eternal now does always last.
—Cawley.

The Result in Massachusetts

The members of the irreconcilable old guard profess to find satisfaction in the result of the republican primary in Massachusetts because the four so-called Roosevelt candidates for delegate-at-large to the national convention were defeated. But the more important facts have been slurred over. In the first place, there was no Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts notwithstanding which fact more than 46,000 votes out of a very high republican vote were cast for the so-called Roosevelt delegates, against four eminent republicans who had long ago been slated for delegates and in whose behalf every effort had been put forth.

And what is the result? Out of the thirty-six delegates from Massachusetts thirty-two are uninstructed and four are for Roosevelt. The fact that a very large majority of the delegates are uninstructed does not mean that after the preliminary slithering in the convention some of them, or many of them, will not go to Colonel Roosevelt. Senator Lodge, one of the four delegates-at-large, for example, is a warm admirer of Mr. Roosevelt and is not believed to be averse to his nomination.

The Massachusetts slate of delegates was set up many months ago. Then came the movement by some of the friends of Mr. Roosevelt, among them Mr. Gardner, the son-in-law of Mr. Lodge, without the sanction of the colonel, to make a straight-out fight for delegates pledged to him. The decision was a shock to the old guard leaders, who did not expect opposition.

All things considered, the result of the primary was a remarkable demonstration of the strength of Colonel Roosevelt in Massachusetts, and it represents a force that must be reckoned with. He has refused to permit his name to go before the people. He has declared that only under certain circumstances would he respond to a call to lead the republican party.

Of the 984 delegates who will sit in the republican national convention about three-fourths have been chosen. A considerable majority of the delegates so far selected have not been instructed and those who have been instructed are for men who have no real chance of securing the nomination. After preliminary ballots they will abandon their favorites.

Even if the latent strength of Colonel Roosevelt were not already so evident it would seem that it would be anybody's race for the presidential nomination. The conservative calculations say that among the instructed delegates and the uninstructed, there are about 400 who are openly for the colonel or have expressed a desire to see him nominated. If this estimate is correct, and some observers think it is too low, the battle will start in Chicago with more delegates known to be favorable to Colonel Roosevelt than to any other candidate. The most natural thing, then, to occur after a few preliminary ballots, would be the landslide for Colonel Roosevelt, the one man above all others now needed.

The Shrinking Dollar

Most of us knew that it was dwindling, but we put that information under the caption of "the high cost of living." After all, that is only another way of putting the same thing. But economists find some pleasure in assuming that living is no higher than it formerly was; that a pound of sugar is no more valuable, but that the dollar is less valuable.

They say that whereas the dollar was changeable for a certain amount of commodities, including living necessities, during a period arbitrarily chosen to start the calculation with, it will now purchase a little less than sixty-three per cent of those commodities; that is, the dollar is worth only between sixty-two and sixty-three cents.

Everybody, perhaps, particularly every householder, realizes keenly that the dollar has greatly depreciated within the past ten or fifteen years. The young man who with an annual income of say \$1,000, married fifteen years ago, and who now has a \$2,000 income, may be puzzled because he is not able to save much, if any, more than when he set up housekeeping. If he has a growing family he may attribute it wholly to that. But if he has kept his old bills, particularly the grocery and market accounts, he will have no difficulty in finding the true explanation. At the present rate of depreciation for the mounting cost of living, it will not be long before \$2,000 will go no farther than \$1,000 did only a few years ago.

For the purpose of this calculation the period fixed for considering the dollar to be worth 100 cents, or par, was between 1909 and 1906. At that time it was worth considerably less than in the immediately preceding period of four to six years. If the index base for the purpose of this calculation were set back, say to 1896, it would be found that by 1906 the dollar had lost twenty-five cents.

Accordingly, reckoned from the former date, the depreciation at the present time represents a loss of fifty per cent in twenty years. Assuming the accuracy of this rather startling showing, an income of \$1,000 in 1896 was equivalent to an income of \$2,600 now. Starting with the dollar at par in purchasing power between 1906 and 1909, it appears that by 1912 it had dropped to eighty-two cents. It will be recalled that at that time the high cost of living was an acute issue, politically as well as economically. But the cost of living has been leaping and bounding upwards since then. The great war came along to lift it just at the time when, by the natural law of

cycles, a swing downward might have been expected. The value of the dollar has been falling to new levels monthly since the war began. At the beginning of 1916 it was below sixty-four cents, and now it is below sixty-three. Verifying the dollar index, Bradstreet's commodity price index for the first of April established a new high record, the seventh successive rise in as many months.

We should, perhaps, explain that it is not only the advancing price of commodities that has resulted in the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar. We may take the matter of sugar, for instance. While sugar is considerably higher than it used to be, the per capita consumption of sugar has increased. For the purchase of many commodities the dollar is as powerful as it ever was. For instance, one can buy a better suit of clothes for \$20 than he could have bought twenty years ago. But now we insist not only on the better suit but more suits.

If Henry Ford finances and makes a success of Ford's substitute for gasoline, at a cost of two or three cents a gallon, he will be a bigger man than president. He will have the loyal support four years hence of not only the owners of every jitney, but every car of whatever make, excepting, of course, the "yellow dog" car owners. We suppose there would be some among them who would, for partisan reasons, withhold their support from him.

American Rhodes scholars were recently questioned as to preparedness. Their answers are interesting. Ninety per cent of the 100 questioned men favored increasing the army and navy. Sixty per cent of these thought the standing army should number 250,000 men, while sixty-seven per cent favored 1,000,000. Sixty per cent also did not think this country would be in danger of attack after the war, and only fifteen per cent favored compulsory military service. The senate bill, for a standing army of 250,000, meets the approval of the majority of the Rhodes scholars. The next step will be to secure the men for the regular army. We presume from their statement that numerous Rhodes scholars will be found in the summer training camps. It will be enlightening to know how many of them will actually be there.

The Salvation Army is to assist in the work of finding husbands in this country and Canada for British war widows. And this is a leap year. The widows are to be brought to America, where they will be introduced or put in the way of meeting men who will make appropriate substitutes for the late lamented. Bachelors and desirable widowers will do well to provide themselves with the sort of masks the soldiers wear in the trenches for protection from flames and gases.

President Wilson declared that the foremost thing to do was to bring in cheaper goods from abroad, so as to lessen the cost of living. No matter about having wages to buy with. Now, it seems, he is interesting himself to devise a way to shut out the cheap products of foreign countries. He would put an additional tariff on foreign goods that are sold here cheaper than at their home. In other words, while he was so eager for cheapening articles, he is now equally determined to shut them out if they are cheap. This is about as consistent as other policies that he has favored, objected to and again favored.

St. Louis burglars recently stole a statue of Mark Twain. If the work of art was anything like a good deal of statuary that is in evidence in this country the burglars should be tendered a vote of grateful acknowledgement.

A ROSE GARDEN FROM CLAY

If clay is your garden's lot, turn attention to roses, specialize in the many kinds of this unrivaled flower, which especially thrive in clay, and let the splendor of these compensate for the lack of variety in your flower garden. Certain bulbs may do well also; and perhaps certain other perennials; but it is hard to say just which ones. For myself, I have grown superb harkspur, splendid fox-gloves, Canterbury bells beyond desire, pink pinks in unlimited quantities, dear old yellow day lilies—specimens of these, hardy pom-pom chrysanthemums, Sweet Williams, iris of the Germanica strain of magnificent quality—the Japanese not at all successfully—all kinds of roses in great abundance, and of fine quality, and just one kind of annual—the California poppy. Daffodils and tulips also have done fairly well. Other bulbs die out.

Hollyhocks, pinx, shasta, daisies, many of the other lilies, and practically every other flower in the list of possibilities, have lived to give me hope for a season perhaps—and then vanished from the face of the too hard earth. So I would suggest the plants named in the paragraph above as perhaps the only ones certain to live and give satisfaction in a heavy, clay soil of the yellow and particularly unfavorable type. This does not mean that these plants prefer this soil, by any means; but they have seemed to be able, with me at any rate, to adapt themselves to it—and without any more care or fertilization than has been given to the other things that have died out.

MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY

In a Kansas rural school a few days ago the teacher—a young man just out of normal school—asked his pupils, one by one, to tell what each believed to be the greatest day in the year. The answers were piped up promptly: "Washington's Birthday," "Christmas," "The Fourth," "Thanksgiving" and so on.

"But I'm afraid you're all wrong," the youthful instructor said. "The greatest of all days in the year is mother's birthday."

We're sorry we haven't a chance here to tell just how much we think of that young man. Suffice it to say that such teachers are the crying need not only of our rural schools, but of our highbrow city institutions of learning. For if those youngsters learn no more than what mother really means they will not have trudged miles to the little frame schoolhouse for naught.

We fear we are all pupils, more or less, when it comes to learning our duty and obligations to mother. Whether we're separated from her by land or sea we can always feel her influence and we can always find that tie of love that links us ever to her blessed soul. Wouldn't it be a better world if we all tried to make mother's birthday the greatest of all days? Let's try it.—Worcester (Mass.) Post.

FROM THE NAVY SECRETARY'S DIARY

Orderly announced Admiral Robinson and Coal-trimmer Jones to see me. Saw the coal-trimmer first. I will show these gold-braid officials that I am not to be bound by the petty rigmaroles of discipline. Jones complained that his commanding officer has sworn at him. He shall be rebuked. I will not have bad language in the navy. Admiral Smith complained that I had sent the assistant secretary to review the Atlantic fleet in the uniform of a Sunday school superintendent. I explained that this was by special request of Henry Ford to encourage pacific tendencies. In the afternoon I excused myself from inspection of new submarines: I am nervous of those things. Went to the dais at Senator Grapes'. Heavy rain came up, so I countermanded fleet maneuvers. I don't want the men to catch cold. In the evening I delivered an address at the Naval Academy on "The Conversion of Battle Ships into Movie Theaters."

Question of building ten more dreadnaughts postponed until next week. Decided to add courses of instruction in cooking and needle work at the Naval Academy.—Life.

WATER USERS COUNCIL WANTS
MANAGER FOR PROJECT AFFAIRS

After Much Discussion, Settling
Salary As Low As
One and As High As Ten
Thousand a Year, Council
Defers Action

An attempt that proved abortive but which probably has not been given up, to provide for a business manager for the Water Users association, was made yesterday. Consideration of the measure, introduced at the opening session of the new council, occupied practically the entire time of that body, although it has been pointed out that the movement is "too previous." Without anything to manage, and with snobs in Washington, trying to show the reclamation commission that the water users do not want to take over anything to manage, the action of the council was considered premature.

A. S. Reel was elected chairman and H. Clay Parker clerk of the council.

The first move was for a manager for the Salt River project at a salary of \$1,000 a year. Amendment followed amendment, bringing the stipend finally up to \$10,000 a year. Then, action was deferred.

The council decided to meet the first Monday of each month, instead of quarterly.

The board meeting of the Salt River project, which is given in full, it passed resolutions of condolence to the family of J. J. Casey, a deceased member. It received the report of the engineer on the cause of the break in the Grand canal extension, the report of the envoys in Washington and recommended widening the Eastern canal to carry the water for the exposed Consolidated canal.

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Longtime matters were disposed of, and then the board and council met jointly. Vice President E. W. Wilber presided. The first motion was by E. H. Hain, who wanted consideration of the manager plan, though action had been deferred in the council. The matter was deferred for three months.

Annual Report

Following the custom of previous years, the following outline is given of some of the work of the Salt River Valley Water Users association, during the past year.

The association year started with preparations being made for the review of the cost of the project by the local board appointed for that purpose jointly with the secretary of the interior. The presentation and discussion of the figures followed and the majority of the local board agreed upon eliminations from the book cost of \$2,500,000, leaving a balanced chargeable to the project of \$7,157,241.67, or \$14.41 an acre for the 497,748 acres of cultivated land listed by the board of survey. The minority report recommended elimination of a certain list of \$642,259.42. The central board, meeting on the 10th of May, after a long session, accepted neither the majority nor minority reports but agreed and recommended the elimination of \$382,468.62, making the total net cost \$10,199,245.36, or \$20.48 an acre, and they were in \$69 an acre allowing for necessary adjustments.

The recommendation of the majority of both the review boards and added some items to the total cost, bringing it up to \$10,951,341.37, which, together with a margin for additional expenditures would bring the acreage cost up to \$22.

It was with a view to securing the approval of the eliminations recommended by the local board of review that a hearing was sought, granted and is now being engaged in by representatives of the association in Washington, including Consulting Engineer Fred A. Jones who was retained for that purpose after acting as a member of the local board.

At this hearing the delegates were also instructed to secure the completion of all available sources of water, as well as to secure a reduction in the cost.

Subsequent to the sessions of the local cost review board, two members of the central board visited the project and made a personal inspection of some of the work.

In accordance with the approval of the report of the survey board eliminating various areas from the boundaries of the project and excluding areas plotted for residential purposes or the so-called townsite areas, the association has refunded assessments Nos. 2 and 6, levied for power purposes, to the amount of \$76,259.70. This was realized from the levy of the current assessment of which there has been collected to date a total of \$260,424.25.

In the collection of the last assessment there was a large delinquent list at the time of the offer for sale last August when there were 781 parcels offered with a delinquency of \$41,000. Since that time collections have been made on all but 256 tracts leaving approximately \$10,000 still delinquent.

In co-operation with the reclamation service in the operation of the project, the association has taken part in recommending the continuation of the service to irrigate or school lands. It has also recommended the continuance of water service to the so-called 32,600 acres left without a permanent water supply with a view to the development of a permanent source of supply for this acreage. There has also been recommended the permanent inclusion within the present cultivated area of a list of class "A" lands, a list of fractional areas which had been cultivated but for which water application had not been made regularly, and also a list of lands which had been prepared for cultivation but which through some error had failed to apply for water service.

A contract for carrying water for the Utah Canal company was approved and also a new means of de-

livering water to the Tempe canal. No action was taken on a proposed new contract with the Pacific Gas & Electric company, which would result in reducing the revenue from power to the project about \$25,000 a year. Damages due to floods during the past winter, which may necessitate large expenditures for the repair of the Grand canal extension, the South Consolidated canal and the power canal at Roosevelt dam have been the subject of conferences and recommendations between the association and the government officials in charge of the project.

Changes in the values of the Crosscut power plant have been completed and the final test of machinery made. This is the third plant to be considered by the association, there remaining only the finished cement flooring to be laid. There remains approximately \$20,000 to be paid on machinery and other items to finish this plant.

There have been during the year fourteen meetings of the board of directors, beside numerous committee meetings and inspections. In addition the board has met jointly with the council five times and the council has held two separate meetings.

With the addition of a few acres to correct previous subscriptions and the construction of small areas due to corrections in the farm unit plans, there remains in round numbers 20,000 acres subscribed to the association. Of this total about 11,000 acres are state school lands, 17,000 acres bonded entries, and 2,900 acres Indian lands.

During the year there have been filed 708 deeds for transfer of land included in subscriptions to the association.

In the register for the annual election there were contained this year 2,547 individual voters with a voting percentage of 166,413. The vote at the election was the largest ever cast and tallied 72,574 acres.

Starting the year with a balance of \$42,583.19, there has been received from all sources \$167,622.10 for which there were issued 242,512 individual receipts. There has been paid out by means of 1337 warrants the sum of \$99,799.94 leaving a balance on hand of \$116,405.35, deposited as usual at interest in Phoenix, Mesa, Glendale and Tempe banks.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. VAN DER VEER,
Secretary

DEPRECIATION FUND
MUST BE SET ASIDE

The corporation commission yesterday refused to grant the request of the Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power company to defer setting aside a depreciation reserve during the calendar year of 1916.

The company, in its petition to the commission, claimed that certain fixed obligations which they have incurred for the purchase of new machinery and the buying of new equipment, necessitated the setting up of a depreciation fund, and they were in a position to set aside the depreciation fund.

The commission looked carefully into the financial condition of the company, and decided that the money spent for the installation of new machinery should be charged to depreciation reserve now, and not to construction accounts. They decided this in as much as the machinery being installed is not releasing old machinery or other equipment.

The electric light company had on two previous occasions asked that the setting aside of the fund be deferred, and in each case the commission granted it.

CHEW MARIHUANA TO
GET UP COURAGE

To give them courage to make the big haul from the Boston store which they had planned for several days, the six men alleged to have been in the conspiracy indulged in marihuana.

According to the story told by Deputy Sheriff J. T. Murphy on the witness stand in Judge De Souza's court yesterday the men confessed that they chewed the Indian hemp to spur them on to the deed which was frustrated by their arrest. Mr. Murphy said that he learned of the plot and after a watchful waiting policy of two days took the men into custody.

Five of the men brought into the justice court on the charge of vagrancy, were fined \$25.00 and given an hour in which to get out of town. The men were Manuel Sanchez, Frank Lopez, Francisco Castro, Ernest Ereta and Ramon Valenzuela. The sixth man, Juan Barra, who was charged with carrying concealed weapons, pleaded guilty. He was armed with a pistol and knife when arrested. The court sentenced him to thirty days in the county jail.

BUICK BULLETIN

BATTERY
Again this is battery day
Don't forget about the distilled water. Drive your car in
and have it inspected.

BABBITT-POLSON CO.

TICKET SELLERS
ARE SUCCESSFUL

From All Reports Chattanooga Will Have Necessary Support, Responses to Appeals for Tickets Coming In Fast

Success followed in the wake of the flying squadrons which probed the down town offices of the live wire boosters yesterday and disposed of practically one half of the seven hundred season ticket guarantee given in thirty-one Phoenix business men in order to bring the big Phoenix Chattanooga to the city May 6-12, 1916.

The guarantee must dispose of the remaining tickets before noon of May 6. At that time the tickets will advance in price twenty per cent and the guarantee will be given no credit on their guarantee for any tickets disposed of after that time. If they fail to sell their quota of seven hundred tickets by that set time they will be compelled to make up the deficit.

Today will be the "Ticket Day." The squadrons will be on duty to full force. The tickets have been snatched up eagerly so far. If today's sale is on a par with that of yesterday's no season tickets will be left to dispose of after tonight. The fact that some of the business men engaged in bringing the assembly to the city have any monetary interest in the project shows that they fully realize the great benefit which the community as a whole will derive from it.

The system supplying the talent, the hottest one in the world, is paying out \$100,000 for its talent this season. Managers admit that the entertainment coming here is not double rated by any other system throughout the world this year. For the first time, such an organization has been induced to leave the main line and bring the best kind of entertainment to Phoenix.

The big brown topped tent to be raised in Central avenue opposite the Arizona School of Music will arrive tonight on the side train. The crew accompanying the special equipment are well known quantities. It once the men handling the tent are all university students. They will be in the city during the entire week's program. They are chosen by the manager because of their special ability as thorough gentlemen and entertainers.

Contracts for drayage, wiring and furnishing of equipment, as well as for hotel accommodations, are being handled by Mr. H. McDaniel, representing the Chattanooga. The Chattanooga endeavors to secure all necessary equipment in each town in which it appears.

Great interest centers about the

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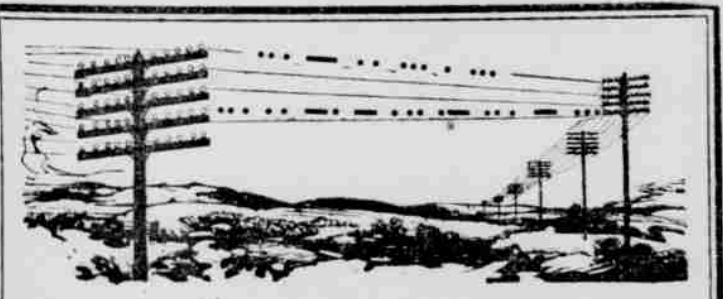
coming of Dr. Thos. H. Green, who
will be here Sunday May 7. Thus
are other ways to hold a monster
union church meeting Sunday
which Dr. Green, the most famous
and skilled of orators in the United
States, will give the sermon. Dr. T.
Green is the man whom the United
States sent as a special envoy to
countries on the globe of note to
secure special facts concerning the
European war which is now in progress.
He is bringing those facts to
Phoenix in his far famed and stirring
oration, "The Forces That Failed."

He states in part that "Europe
has failed because it was headed." What
does he mean? Hear him. You will
feel satisfied that he is a marvel.
Remember your season tickets. Get
them today. Be loyal to the men
who are striving to bring you super-
fine entertainment.

NO DECISION IN
VETO LITIGATION

Whether or not the mayor of Phoenix has the veto power over the acts and proceedings of the city commission has not been decided. The mandamus suit brought by the city against Mayor Young for refusing to sign the acts, ordinances and resolutions relative to the consolidation of the offices of city magistrate and city clerk and the reduction of salary of the city auditor was not decided yesterday when Mayor Young completed his term of office.

The decision will be handed down within the next few days and will have the same effect as if former Mayor Young were still in office.



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